

**Listing of Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior version, and listings, of claims in the application:

1- (cancelled)

2- (currently amended) The method of making an anti-static paper, comprising the steps of: forming a fibrous base paper, treating said fibrous base paper with a saturant, said saturant comprising a solution of an anti-static agent, a liquid carrier, and a viscosity increasing agent, depositing said anti-static agent in the interstices of said fibrous base paper, and drying said treated base paper to a predetermined moisture level and delivering said anti-static agent to the interstices of said fibrous base paper without saturating said fibrous base paper, and wherein said anti-static paper has an ash content of less than 15% by weight.

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**Deleted:** wherein said saturant further comprises a viscosity increasing agent

**Deleted:** having a viscosity in the range that suppresses saturation of said base paper while not substantially suppressing

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3- (cancelled)

4- (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said anti-static agent is selected from the group consisting of electro-conductive quaternary ammonium polymer and salts thereof, aluminum sulfate, carbon, and poly-aluminum chloride.

5- (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said base paper has porosity level of <5-sec./100 ml.

6- (cancelled) ~~The method of claim 5, wherein said saturant further comprises a viscosity increasing agent, having a viscosity in the range that suppresses saturation of said base paper while not substantially suppressing delivering of said anti-static agent to the interstices of said fibrous base paper.~~

7- (original) The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of facilitating penetration of the saturant into said base paper by incorporating an internal sizing, in the range from 0.5 to 30 lbs of sizing per ton of base paper.

8- (cancelled) ~~The method of claim 2, wherein said anti-static paper has an ash~~

~~content of less than 15% by weight.~~

9- (original) The method of claim 2, wherein said saturant is a pre-blended solution of conductive resin and starch at a total solids of greater than about 10% dry solids.

10- (original) The method of claim 9, wherein said saturant is formulated to a ratio >15% conductive material (dry weight) and <85% modified starch (dry weight).

11- (original) The method of claim 10, further comprising the step of drying said saturant treated product to a moisture level of in the range of about 3.5% to 6.5%.

12- (original) The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of forming said dried anti-static paper into a non-planar void fill material.

13- (original) The method of claim 12, wherein said non-planar shape is concave.

14- (original) The method of claim 13, wherein said concave shape is non-uniform and non-nesting.

15- (original) The method of claim 14, wherein said concave shape has an elliptical, curvilinear, oval, or ovoid configuration

16-31 (cancelled)

32- (New) The method of claim 2, wherein said paper is a low linting static dissipative paper having a basis weight in the range from about 8 to 300 grams per sq meter.

33- (New) The method of claim 2, wherein said paper comprises wood fiber, recycled paper, or synthetic fibers, and combinations thereof.

34- (New) The method of claim 2, wherein said wood fibers are selected from the group consisting of softwood kraft, hardwood kraft, and mixtures thereof.

35- (New) The method of claim 2, wherein said paper has a maximum voltage decay rate of approximately at less than 15% relative humidity, for about 5,000 applied volts to substantially zero volts, upon grounding of said paper.

36- (New) The method of claim 2, further comprising the step of applying a releasably bonding adhesive over a portion of the surface of said paper, the remainder of the surfaces of said paper being free of said adhesive.

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